

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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cuted at the lowest rates.ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be in-  
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European  
Edition.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 129

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, —THE SILENT PAN-  
TOMIME OF HURDY GRUMPY. Matinee at 2.ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth  
av. —RICHARD III.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—  
LONDON ASSURANCE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway —COMIC VOCAL-  
ISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—THE GOLD  
DEERS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
ARTICLE 47.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-fifth street and  
Broadway.—MACFARLANE'S NEW HEBERON. Matinee at 2.WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 9th st.—Per-  
formances afternoon and evening.—FRENCH SPIRIT.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—CRAYN NAN.—WOOD-  
LIGH.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—  
ARTICLE 47.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—  
ON HAND.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-  
way.—THE YOKES FAMILY.—BELLER OF THE KITCHEN, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—  
NEGRO ECCECITITIES, BOURGEOIS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 58 Broadway.—VARIETY PER-  
FORMANCES.PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND  
CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, May 8, 1872.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1.—Advertisements.
  - 2.—Advertisements.
  - 3.—Washington: The Treaty on Its Last Legs: Pas-  
sage of the Pacific Mail Job in the Senate.—Po-  
litical.—The Connecticut Senatorship.—After  
the Fire: The Ruins of Niblo's Garden; Aid  
for the Actors.
  - 4.—Gould-Gordon: Final Earnest and Pierce Open-  
ing of the Legal Battle.—Interesting Proceed-  
ings in the New York Courts.—Marrying  
a Whole Family.—The May Anniversaries.—  
Financial and Commercial: Gold Weak: Im-  
provement in Stocks: Money Still Easy: Gov-  
ernment Bonds Steady.—The Methodist Gen-  
eral Conference.—African Methodist Confer-  
ence.—Marriages and Deaths.
  - 5.—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Opening of  
the Presidential Campaign: Are We to Have a  
Fair Fight Between Grant and Greeley?"—  
Amusement Announcements.
  - 6.—The War in Mexico.—The Revolution in Spain.—  
Cable Telegrams from France, England, Ire-  
land, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Australia  
and Cuba.—The Search for Dr. Livingstone.  
—Miscellaneous Telegrams.—Business  
Notices.
  - 7.—Pleasant Park: The Trotters in Training for  
the Coming Season.—Trotting in New Or-  
leans.—Scenes on Jersey Horse Cars.—Adver-  
tisements.
  - 8.—Advertisements.
  - 9.—Advertisements.
  - 10.—The State Capital: A Deadlock on the Dolly  
Varden Charter: Passage of the Registry  
Law: Defeat of the Local Option Bill: Car-  
dozo Saved From Imprisonment.—Barred  
from Blackmailing—Real Estate Matters.—  
Shipping Intelligence.—Advertisements.
  - 11.—Advertisements.
  - 12.—Advertisements.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
meets to-day, to issue the call for the National  
Convention of the democratic party. It is  
generally believed that the democrats will go  
westward, to St. Louis or some other Western  
city.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER, of the Insurance  
Department, has friends in the State Assem-  
bly. A resolution introduced yesterday in the  
House for his removal from office was defeated  
by a decisive vote.

JUDGE CARDOZO has defeated the intentions  
of the Legislature in his regard. The Assem-  
bly has declared that it is inexpedient to im-  
peach him, his resignation having been accepted.

SOME CURIOSITY is expressed as to whether  
the Tribune will support the administration in  
the event of Greeley's election as President.  
If so, it will be the first administration it has  
supported since its establishment as a journal.

PROFESSOR BTTT, Member of Parliament  
for Limerick, defines home rule in Ireland as  
an Irish Legislative Assembly "in fraternal  
union with England, guaranteeing the author-  
ity of the Crown." A curious medley in the  
shape of a collegiate recipe for a national ad-  
mixture which Sharnon Cawford, the Rev.  
Grey Porter and O'Connell endeavored to per-  
fect, almost forty years since, but failed in the  
attempt.

THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY DEPT. MATAMOROS  
is in the last stage of dissolution. The  
HERALD correspondent at Treviño's head-  
quarters, whose interesting report will be  
found in one of our special despatches in  
another column, has obtained by per-  
sonal observation ample particulars  
about Treviño's forces, their demoni-  
calized state, decreasing numbers, and  
the causes of their failure in the attempt to  
capture Matamoros. In fact, all over the re-  
public the cause of the rebels appears to be in  
a sinking condition. General Cevallos, the  
commander of Matamoros, according to an-  
other account, is preparing to give the coup de  
grace to the demonized force of Treviño.

THE ILL-FATED TREATY OF WASHINGTON  
seems now in a fair way to be finally disposed  
of. The State Department nurse having the  
sickly thing in charge has, by direction of his  
master, turned it over to the ruthless British  
Moloch, who it may be expected will soon put  
an end to its miserable existence. All this is  
to be achieved through the directions to Min-  
ister Schenck. If Granville wants any addi-  
tional points he is to be told politely to go to  
Geneva. Granville will then get in a passion  
and brain the baby with an inkstand. All this  
mountain in labor, and only a dead mouse  
after all!

The Opening of the Presidential Cam-  
paign—Are We To Have a Fair Fight  
Between Grant and Greeley?

The undeniable success of the Cincinnati Convention, as a large and influential gathering of republicans, and the peculiar nominations made by that body, have created a new feature and a new interest in the Presidential canvass. The politicians and the party organs have all been nonplussed by the result of the deliberations of the liberals, and are now beating about the bush to discover how it was brought about and what effect it is likely to have upon the action of the forces that are yet to be brought into the field. Of course these questions present themselves in different lights, according to the sentiments and wishes of the observers, and hence we have every variety of explanation of the one and of speculation on the other. In one quarter we are told that the Cincinnati nominations were made through the intrigues of Senator Fenton, Frank Blair and other politicians, against the wishes of the labor reformers. In another we are assured that Fenton and Blair were in the Davis movement, and that the ticket was made by the protectionists in a preconcerted effort to head off the plans of the free traders. The one thing evident is that the politicians and party organs were entirely mistaken in their reckonings, and had not even contemplated the success of Horace Greeley in the Convention. If they had studied intelligently the reports of the HERALD from Cincinnati they would have understood that Greeley's chances of a nomination were by far better than those of any other candidate from the Monday morning preceding the organization of the Convention, and would be conversant with the manner in which the result was arrived at. The Adams movement never had a real strength equal to the largest vote cast for that candidate in the Convention, and he could not have secured a nomination had the balloting been continued to the present moment. Many of the votes that were cast for him on the fifth ballot, which was the highest point he reached, were given in order to prevent a nomination while there was still hope for some of the outside aspirants. On the sixth ballot these votes were changed to Greeley, placing the philosopher ahead. Then came the consultation of the Illinois delegation and their reappearance on the floor with a divided vote. This seemed to indicate a bargain on the next ballot for Adams or Trumbull, or both; and then the delegates who had all along declared Greeley to be their second choice changed their scattering votes in his favor and nominated him by a large majority. It was the easily ascertained fact that Greeley was from the commencement the second choice of a large number of dele-  
gates who had first their State preferences to guide their ballots that caused the HERALD correspondents to so confidently predict Greeley's success. The result was brought about in defiance of the wishes of the politicians and the intrigues of Washington cliques simply because it was felt that Greeley best represented the old republican sentiment and would be the most powerful leader in a bolt from the regular republican organization.

The same diversity of opinion exists in regard to the effect the candidacy of Horace Greeley is likely to have upon the action of the Philadelphia and Democratic National Conventions. On one hand an absurd rumor is afloat of an attempt on the part of Secretary Boutwell and others to induce the Philadelphia Convention to put some other candidate than General Grant into the field, and a few of the bolting republican organs, dissatisfied with Greeley's nomination, are urging such a policy. Of course no such fatal blunder would be committed by sane men. The strength of the republican party is in the name, the personal character and the general success of the administration of President Grant. Four years ago he carried their banner to victory and secured to them the fruits of their triumph in the war of the rebellion. It was Vicksburg and Appomattox that won the fight for them at that time; it is Vicksburg and Appomattox, strengthened by a straightforward honesty and sincerity in the administration of the civil government for the last four years, that will give them the victory in November next. If they depended upon mere partisan support at this moment, they would suffer defeat; for their party is broken in two, and the most active elements in the old organization have gone over to the enemy. Should they be infatuated enough to select a more republican politician as their candidate in place of General Grant their doom would be sealed, and either the whole republican party and all the honest men of the land, who would deplore the resurrection of the old copperhead and Tammany democracy, with its dead issues and its unabated venom, would elect Greeley, or the democratic nominees would carry nearly every State in the Union. It is therefore necessary and certain that General Grant will be the regular republican and the independent people's candidate in the approaching campaign, and hence the Boutwell rumor may be set down as a weak and stupid hoax. Hence the probable effect of Greeley's nomination on the Democratic Convention is all that need be considered. Some of the lights of democracy declare that it necessitates a separate and distinctive democratic ticket, composed of the regular old copperhead guard, and they hope to carry these candidates into power through the division in the republican party, as Taylor was elected in 1848 and Lincoln in 1860. Others, who are not quite so blind as to lose sight of common sense, discover in Greeley's candidacy a hope that the Democratic Convention may take advantage of the republican split by nominating some such fossilized politician as Adams and Groesbeck and claiming for them republican support. By this policy they would avoid becoming only the tail of the liberal republican faction, and by nominating the ticket themselves they would preserve their old organization intact and command the control of the federal patronage and of the policy of the administration in case of success. There is certainly more wisdom and reason in this programme than in the idea of placing a full-blooded copperhead ticket before the people. Yet its defeat would be assured. With three such candidates as Grant, Adams and Greeley in the field who can doubt what the verdict of the people would be?

It is evident that but one course is

open to the democracy if its counsels are to be guided by wisdom and prudence. Its National Convention should either openly endorse the Cincinnati nominations, or should declare the inexpediency of making any nominations at all in view of the opportunity that appears to offer of defeating General Grant. This is, of course, the paramount object of the copperheads, to take their revenge upon the General who subdued the rebellion and forced Lee and his democratic army to surrender to the Union forces. It is the merest balderdash to pretend that democrats cannot endorse or vote for Greeley because he has been their life-long and consistent opponent. An honest democrat would more cheerfully support such a man than one who had only turned against democracy because he found republicanism the more promising and profitable investment. If Greeley has been a vigorous enemy, he has at least fought his battles in a manly manner, and not vindictively and treacherously. Even his abuse has had in it something of the open character that distinguishes the man. In the phrase so familiar to readers of his writings, he has always chosen to give the lie direct rather than to mince matters with an opponent, and the roundness of his abuse will not detract from his good qualities in the estimation of the hard-fisted democracy. On the subject of State rights Greeley must be acceptable even to Jeff Davis himself. In the early days of secession he denied the right of the federal government to pin States to the Union with the bayonet, and his famous bailing of Jeff Davis was only a concession to this old democratic doctrine. He is a hard currency advocate to the backbone, and if his old whig prejudices in favor of protection still retain their hold upon him he will no doubt subscribe to the true democratic republican principle that the Executive has no right to interfere with or influence the legislative branch of the government, but is bound to obey the will of the people as represented by a majority of Congress. There is no honest reason why he should not receive the endorsement of the national democracy now that the issue of abolitionism is dead and gone. The cry of complete and universal amnesty was first raised by Greeley, and upon that and the question of decentralization of national power he is as sound as Hendricks, Pendleton or Seymour. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the democracy will accept him as their candidate without any wry faces and that the issue may be distinctly made between the soldier and the philosopher.

We have little doubt of the result. Seven years have not sufficed to blot out of the minds of the people the debt of gratitude they owe to the successful leader of the Union armies or to lessen their enthusiasm for the Hero of the Wilderness. The boys in blue will rally to the side of their old commander all the more cheerfully when they find him threatened by the politicians who owe their present power to the weight and influence of his name. Besides, General Grant's civil administration has been as a whole as straightforward and as successful as his military rule, and his four years of service have left the country prosperous and united. There have been some hitches in the reconstruction of the South, but this has been owing to the intrigues and rascalities of republican politicians of the same species with those who now cry out against Grant because they did not enjoy the opportunity to rob and plunder in the place of their more successful brethren. We have confidence that the Southern policy of the administration will be reformed by the President in his second term of office. The blunders of Secretary Fish in our foreign affairs are a serious injury to General Grant, and this is the reason why we have insisted and still insist that he remodel his Cabinet and call Mr. Washburne into his counsels. The surroundings of the White House, although personally unexceptionable, may be changed to political advantage, and General Grant will not be likely to neglect the wishes of his friends in this direction. But, on the whole, the administration has been successful and has won the confidence of the responsible men of the country. Greeley is honest, popular and eccentric. There is a possibility of a great amount of enthusiasm being raised in his behalf, provided he receives the endorsement of the Democratic Convention and goes fairly into the contest with a chance of success. It may be that white hat clubs are about to become as universal as were log cabins in the days of Harrison, and that some of the many poets, who will of course all support Greeley, may yet produce a refrain destined to ring out more loudly than did the well known "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" of the exciting campaign of 1840. It is not unlikely that our farmers may take to "Uncle Horace" as kindly as they took to "Honest Old Abe," for Greeley represents many of the characteristics of Lincoln. But behind General Grant stands a solid strength of patriotism, practical business interests and independence which cannot easily be overcome, and which can scarcely fail to secure victory. It will be the steady march of the Union troops through the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House over again. The result will be rendered all the more certain if General Grant will at once clear his ranks of all objectionable adherents, as he once cleared his army of hucksters and camp followers. At all events, as two safe and honest candidates have been named for the Presidency, let us have an open field and a fair fight. The Philadelphia Convention will place General Grant at its head, although he could as well be nominated by the people without any party convention at all. Now, let the Democratic National Committee, which meets to-day, prepare the democracy to endorse Greeley, and we shall then be able to see with what unanimity the several States will stand by the soldier to whom, more than to any other individual, they are indebted for the preservation of the bond that still holds them together in brotherly union.

## Our Coinage—Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is sometimes practical in its action. At a special meeting on Monday to receive and consider the report of a committee relative to our coinage, some good suggestions were made. Resolutions were passed requesting Congress to exempt, in the bill now pending before that body, the coinage of gold and silver from all charges beyond the actual cost of refining and coining and a small percentage for recoining worn coins, and commending that provision of the bill making the gold dollar a unit of value and

the silver dollar a legal tender only for amounts not exceeding five dollars. The Chamber of Commerce desires only one absolute standard of value, and that the gold dollar. Anything that tends to simplify our monetary system is an advantage. That provision of the bill, also, to reduce the weight and to modify the standard of the silver dollar, so as to assimilate it to the silver coin of France, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, is recommended. This is a sensible view of the matter and a step in the direction of monetary unification throughout the world. Our silver dollar now is 412½ grains. The proposed change would make it 385 80-100 grains. Congress should pass the bill now while no derangement in our monetary system would be felt and preparatory to a return to specie payments.

## The Probable Discoveries of Livingstone and the Herald Explorers.

The profound and widespread interest awakened by the HERALD Livingstone expedition naturally seeks satisfaction in the probable great discoveries of the explorer. Until a few years ago the geography of unexplored regions of our planet was supposed to be entirely beyond the power of human reasoning or imagination to unveil, and all attempts at a science of comparative geography were discouraged. The genius of Carl Ritter, the companion of Humboldt, has in recent years convinced the world of this mistake, and shown us that with given physical conditions the physical geographer may work out the approximate character and orography of an unknown continent as well as the French astronomer predicted the position of the unknown planet Neptune.

Geologists point us to the undoubted fact that the enormous land masses of Eastern Africa are situated in a great wave of terrestrial upheaval. The coral structures around the islands of Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar, and those which line the Mozambique coast, bear living witness to the past and continued uprising of the earth's crust, while on the southern coasts of the Red Sea are found the clearest evidences of what was yesterday the foaming water of the sea. Reefs emerged from the sea, former beaches still incrustured with salt, and bogs left far inland and converted into marshes, further attest the gradual rising of the great eastern half of the African Continent.

To the geological inference which is forced upon us the hints afforded by the known geography and meteorology of Eastern and Equatorial Africa must be added, as in the highest degree suggestive and instructive. The regions explored by Livingstone are known to be rich in lacustrine deposits, as Tanganyika, Baringo, Manyara, Morro and the Nyanzas abundantly demonstrate. As Mr. Wakefield, missionary at Mombasa, stated in his paper, published last year by the Royal Geographical Society, the natives in the vicinity of Lake Nyanza declared to him they had often traveled sixty days along the shore without perceiving any signs of its termination; that its surface was marked by a daily tide, and that the time required in crossing it by canoe was at least six days. Such enormous and extended sheets of water are formed on the earth's surface in only two ways, either in high latitudes where the great vapor-laden upper currents of air from the Equator descend and are chilled by commixture with the Polar air, giving up their moisture, or in tropical districts, from the regular condensation in the rainy seasons. A glance at "the map of the world will show that the greatest and deepest lakes of inland caspian are not found in the tropics, but always, as a rule, in the extra-tropical regions, generally on the Polar side of a belt girdling the earth between the fortieth and fiftieth parallels. The only exception to this rule is in Equatorial Africa, and the inference necessitated from this fact is that the rainfall, or condensation, which supplies the vast fresh water lakes visited by Speke, Baker and Livingstone, is due, not to commixture of cold and warm moist currents of air, but to the condensation of the great band of wet and easterly equatorial winds, which have swept over the glowing waters of the Indian Ocean—"the boiler of the Southern hemisphere"—against a lofty and cool equatorial plateau in the heart of the African Continent. To this conclusion every fact now brought to light seems to point as with unerring finger. If this be true the researches of Livingstone and his coworkers will probably reveal one of the most important tracts of country on the globe, blessed with a climate "the most delicious and equable, besides settling the many long agitated problems of the hydrography of the Nile and its tributaries. Strange as this may at first appear, we should reflect that Equatorial South America is just such a country, and enjoyed in early times a magnificent civilization. The remains of the great road from Quito to Cuzco, running along the plateau of the Andes for nearly a thousand miles, and lying with the Apian way of Rome; the Peruvian temples, fortresses, terraced gardens and aqueducts, equaling those of Augustus; the gorgeous Shrine of the Sun, at Cuzco, the admiration of Pizarro, more splendid than anything Europe could boast; the royal baths of Atahualpa, in which the water was conducted into basins of gold through subterranean channels of silver, were among the discoveries that rewarded the early Spanish explorers of Equatorial America, and attested the fact that its natural advantages were unbounded. The same lesson is taught the traveller of to-day whose eye rests on the superb city of Quito, with its seventy thousand inhabitants, lying on the breast of Pichincha, under the Equator itself, where the climate, tempered by altitude, is unsurpassed for luxury and life, and where the invalid may, in a few hours, by ascending the table lands or descending them, experience the most bracing or the most relaxing temperatures.

We look with confidence for great results from the labors of the African explorers, and doubt not that they will far exceed in reality the most sanguine expectations.

## The Reign of Ruffianism in the Metropolis.

The increase in the number of highway robberies, midnight assaults and garroting cases at the present time is calculated to awaken the liveliest apprehensions of all peaceable citizens. The records of the police actually team with these alarming indications of a reign of ruffianism and lawlessness, and the constituted guardians of the peace seem to be either powerless or unwilling to check the growing evil.

Garroting has become a favorite pastime with the unpleasant gentry that swarm on all our thoroughfares, even the most frequented. The immunity they enjoy is doubtless owing to the same cause that leaves the streets in such a filthy condition. Perhaps our authorities labor under the delusion that it is the duty of that mythical personage, the street cleaning contractor, to remove garroters and ruffians as well as other nuisances from the streets. In that case the broom will take the place of the baton, and the dust cart that of the prison van. The street cars are fruitful seminaries of crime, and in them some of the boldest outrages are committed. Whether the conductors and drivers are in collusion with the thieves or are only afraid of them, one thing is certain, that a victim of an assault or robbery in one of these Jack Sheppard nurseries on wheels receives no assistance nor commiseration from the driver and conductor. Vigilance committees have frequently been threatened by our sorely-oppressed citizens, and petitions and remonstrances have been sent to the Albany Solons, but still the evil is in full operation. We can only wait and hope for the day when a New York thoroughfare will not be like the Hounslow Heath of old, and citizens will not fear the grasp of the garroter or the bludgeon of the ruffian.

## The Situation in Spain—The Prospect.

According to our news of this morning there is a crisis in the Spanish Cabinet. It is stated also that Don Carlos, who has been completely routed, has fled toward France, and that Marshal Serrano, with his troops, is in hot pursuit of the Pretender, with the expectation of overtaking him.

What is the particular cause of trouble in the Spanish Cabinet it is not easy to say. It is not impossible that the unanimity with which all ranks and classes of Spaniards have risen against the Carlists has begotten a desire on the part of the King to have the Cabinet reconstructed on a broader basis and on principles at once more generous and more comprehensive. It is a fact to be remembered in this connection that Zorilla, the open and avowed antagonist of the trusted Minister Sagasta, has proved his loyalty to the King in a manner which at one time was deemed impossible. Zorilla, in place of allying himself with the extreme republicans and trying to make capital out of the Carlist movement, generously and magnanimously accepted a command at the hands of the King and took the field against the Pretender. At one moment Zorilla was master of the situation. If he had decided to act with the extreme republicans, Castelar and himself, with all their following, taking advantage of the Carlist rising to make the great cities their own, the head as well as the throne of Amadeus would have been in danger. We do not say too much when we say that Zorilla has killed the Carlist insurrection and for the time saved the throne of the Saviour King of Spain. Is this reported Cabinet difficulty the result of a desire on the part of the King and his trusted friends to find in the Cabinet a suitable place for the radical chief? We think it not unlikely. At any rate the services rendered to the throne by Zorilla must be recognized, and a proper recognition implies Cabinet reconstruction. A coalition Ministry on a larger scale is now in Spain an absolute necessity.

As to the other piece of news, the flight of Don Carlos, little needs to be said. It is never our opinion that Don Carlos, with his medieval nonsense, whatever might be his personal pluck and bravery, could succeed in placing himself on the Spanish throne. It is no longer possible to doubt that the insurrection in his interest has proved a complete failure. It could not have been otherwise; and no one regrets that divine right and legitimacy have received a fresh and most damaging blow. Poor Spain has not yet seen the end of her troubles; but the failure of this Carlist movement, and the general good behavior of the various political factions during this crisis, encourage the belief that the Spanish people, in spite of their many weaknesses, are gradually working their way out of the dead past and finding a place in the living and active present. We know no good reason why we should not wish Spain success in her onward and upward movement.

## The New York Charter.

The charter substituted for the mass of incongruities, yclept the Charter of the Seventy, while not, perhaps, perfect in all its parts, is still so much an improvement upon its predecessor that we are at any rate willing to give it the chances of a fair experiment. It recognizes broadly the great feature for which the HERALD has so persistently struggled—namely, making the office of Mayor the true Executive of the city government, with the necessary appointing power for the heads of departments. Without this principle in action the appointments to those places would be arbitrary, and very often, we fear, matters of corrupt sale. With the Mayor as the appointing officer the responsibility for a good or a bad appointment is confined to one person. Under the monstrosity of the Seventy old noodles this responsibility would have been diffused over a discordant heterogeneous body of forty-five Aldermen. When any question of accountability before the tribunal of the public would arise, we can imagine the forty-five irresponsibles standing in a circle and each one pointing to his neighbor, as with the three old white-choked parsons in the old-time "catch" with its burden:—

"Twas you, sir; you, sir, you.  
Twas you that kissed the pretty girl.  
Yes, you, sir, you."

In many points the charter which was passed by the Assembly yesterday, with an amendment forbidding appropriations to sectarian schools, is an improvement on some of the weak points of the present one. In contradistinction to the Seventy's abomination it maintains the Department of Docks as a separate department. This is the merest justice to the interests of the city. The large amount of river frontage and the necessity of its careful adjustment to the growth of the Empire City will indicate how important it is that its administration should be left in the hands of an experienced and responsible board. We regret, indeed, that the charter, while securing the existence of this department, provides for a change of its personnel. We hope, therefore, in view of the effectiveness and high personal character of the gentlemen composing the Department, that care will be taken to make the reconstructed Board of Commissioners practically the same in composition

as the present Board. Taken altogether, we feel inclined to accept the charter, which will doubtless go to the Governor for his signature in a few days, and give it the unflinching test of time.

## The Crown of Denmark Against the Internationalist Society—Serious Excitement in Copenhagen.

King Christian of Denmark has, as we anticipated in the HERALD he would, accepted the gage of battle which the Internationalist Society has flung down before the crowns of Europe as a token of defiance on the part of the organization to the governmental system of the thrones. The city of Copenhagen is about to be made the centre of arbitrament of the contest. The arrest of the President and Treasurer of the society in the Danish capital last Sunday has produced an intense excitement among the inhabitants of the old town. Internationalists and their sympathizers, with great numbers of unassociated citizens, assembled in the streets. The society men were loud in their denunciation of the government. They were dispersed by the authorities yesterday and tranquillity was restored before night. The King's government is alarmed. Military guards have been placed round all the public buildings and the royal palaces have been cordoned with soldiers. This attitude will be maintained until the municipal thoroughfares have been restored to their everyday order and tranquillity. Preparations are being made for the prosecution of the captive members of the Internationalist body in the courts. They will be indicted for the highest crime known to the Old World law—after murder—that of high treason. Should they be convicted their lives will remain forfeited to the State and may perhaps be taken away by the executioner. The contingency is one of exceeding danger, to the men in confinement particularly. They may be, perhaps, destined to champion a principle and show forth to the world again the truth of the civic reform assertion that "they never fail who die in a great cause." Thus would their blood dot a point in the progress of the march of the peoples towards the attainment of a universal democracy and cheap government. The King of Denmark will, no doubt, remain equally determined in his vindication of the rights of the monarchies. He enjoys, as we have already stated, the most powerful alliances by family. He is himself a man of feeling, energy and strong religious conviction. What he deems just, equitable and proper he will attempt to enforce, without fear or a sense of overstrained affection. Copenhagen, a city which has been long at the head of civilization in Europe, with its fifteen open squares and its grand treasures of art, science, and for the education of the masses, constitutes a most fitting and interesting point for the trial—either by force or legally—of the grand questions, "Are the European peoples educated to a point at which a governmental change would be really beneficial to the masses, or will their present rulers elevate them still nearer to the thrones by further concessions of citizen privileges?" The case is one of particular interest to the free democracies of the New World.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence sail in the Scotia to-day.  
United States Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
General H. L. Hunt, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Brevoort House.  
Commander L. A. Beardsley, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.  
General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is staying at the New York Hotel.  
Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.  
General W. B. Bates, of Tennessee, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.  
E. C. Hanfield, the Solicitor of the Treasury Department at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.  
Ex-Governor Owen Bowie, of Maryland, has arrived in the city, to be present at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, at the residence of Mr. Belmont, to-day. He is domiciled at the New York Hotel.  
Lady Thornton, of Washington, and Lady Ross, of London, are in this city as the guests of Mr. L. P. Morton, of Fifth avenue.  
The lately chosen United States Senator from Kentucky, Thomas C. McCreery, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is a member of the Democratic National Committee, and his visit to this city is in response to the call of Mr. Belmont for a session of that body at his residence to-day.  
Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Colonel was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Cincinnati Convention. He endeavors to procure the official democratic ratification of Mr. Greeley's nomination and the meeting of the Democratic National Committee are the causes of his visit to this city.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## Union League Theatre—Engel Organ Matinee.

Mr. Engel gave the last of his popular organ recitals yesterday afternoon before a very large and decidedly fashionable audience. The greatest interest has been created in musical circles by the introduction of such a novel and complete instrument as the Engel organ, in which are combined qualities of tone and touch which were formerly considered impossible in a reed organ. Mr. Engel's artistic playing, moreover, contributed the largest share to the popularity of the new organ. The programme of yesterday's recital was as follows:—"Quintus Animus," from the "Stabat Mater," Rossini;—"Soupirs de Larmes," "Soupirs de Charmes," Engel, on the piano;—"The first of these two little pieces expressing deep melancholy, while the second is pure coquetry, were peculiarly adapted to the qualities of these two instruments. Gardai March," "Noche du Coeur," Nocturne, Engel; Quartet, from "Rigoletto," Verdi, on the piano;—"The sweet tenor song, the mocking contralto part, the power of the ensemble and the animated accompaniment were brilliantly displayed in the performance of this piece. "Lascia chi lo Punga," Handel; "Gavotte," Sebastian Bach; "Com' e Gentil," Verdi; Engel. Here the percussion stop produced the mandoline accompaniment. "Romance sans Paroles," Mendelssohn; Nocturne, Chopin; "Miserere," Verdi; "Let There Be Light," (from the oratorio of the "Creation"), Haydn;—"The Prayer of Moses," (for organ and piano). Both instruments played with the left hand. The extraordinary effect of the prolonged stop was thus to strikingly exhibit the instruments were turned toward the audience, so as to show that they were both played with one hand only.

## Theatre Comique.

Josh Hart's bill, just at present, is singularly varied and interesting. The first part of the performance consists of a medley of amusing variety business, all of which is good of its kind. It includes several comic sketches, of which John Hart spreads himself as a superbly funny negro, some songs by Miss Wray, John Manning and Larry Tooley, and graceful and astonishing acrobatics by Mons. Caron and his talented family. The second part of the bill is an infinitely more lively burlesque drama entitled "Blue Monday," which is remotely founded on fact, and is therefore, as an immense improvement upon its draftee prototype of "Black Friday." Nobody, apparently, claims the merit of having played it; but there is, as in the case of "Blue Monday," a burlesque of a burlesque, and as Joe June, deserve a word of passing praise. The drama is crammed nightly by this up-to-date programme; and, in spite of our previous thins to be strikingly exhibited. The instruments were turned toward the audience, so as to show that they were both played with one hand only.